

Outbreak Brief #12: Monkeypox in African Union Member States

Date of Issue: 29 September 2022

704 confirmed cases, 4,777 suspected, 143 deaths in AU MS

Data sources: US CDC, WHO, and AU Member State Ministries of Health

Global Update (non-endemic countries)¹: As of 27 September 2022, 66,551 confirmed cases of monkeypox and 149 deaths were reported from 106 countries/territories globally. The countries reporting the majority of cases are mainly in Europe and North America.²

Africa update (endemic³ and non-endemic countries): Since the beginning of 2022, the continent has reported 5,481 cases (704 confirmed; 4,777 suspected) and 143 deaths (CFR: 2.6%) of monkeypox from eight endemic Africa Union (AU) Member States (MS): Benin (3 suspected; 3 confirmed; 0 deaths), Cameroon (29; 7; 2), CAR (17; 8; 2), Congo (14; 5; 3), DRC (3,444; 174; 125), Ghana (535; 84; 4), Liberia (31; 2; 0), Nigeria (704; 400; 6) and four non-endemic MS: Egypt (0; 2; 0), Morocco (0; 3; 0), South Africa (0; 5; 0) and Sudan (0; 11; 0). This week, a total of 254 new cases and six new deaths from monkeypox were reported from DRC, Egypt, Nigeria and Sudan.

DRC: Since the last brief (7 September 2022), 127 new cases (9 confirmed; 118 suspected) and five new deaths (CFR: 2.2%) of monkeypox were reported in DRC. Cumulatively, 3,618 cases (174 confirmed; 3,444 suspected) and 125 deaths (CFR: 3.3%) were reported from 128 health zones in 21 provinces of DRC.

Egypt: The MoH reported a new confirmed case of monkeypox. The case is a 52-year-old male with a travel history to the Arab Gulf. Cumulatively, two confirmed cases and no deaths of monkeypox were reported from Egypt.

Nigeria: Since the last brief (7 September 2022), the Nigeria Center for Disease Control (NCDC) reported 123 new confirmed cases and no new deaths of monkeypox in Nigeria. This is greater than a 100% increase in the number of new confirmed cases compared to the last report. Cumulatively, 1,104 cases (400 confirmed; 704 suspected) and six deaths (CFR: 0.5%) of monkeypox were reported from 34 states and the federal capital

Sudan: The Ministry of Health (MoH) reported three new confirmed cases and one new death (CFR: 14%) of monkeypox. This is greater than a 100% increase in the number of cases compared

¹ Global case and death numbers are inclusive of numbers being reported in Africa.

² US CDC - <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/response/2022/world-map.html>; WHO - https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/mpx_global/

³ Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Nigeria, the Republic of the Congo, and Sierra Leone

to the last report. Cumulatively, 11 confirmed cases and one death (CFR: 9%) were reported from Sudan

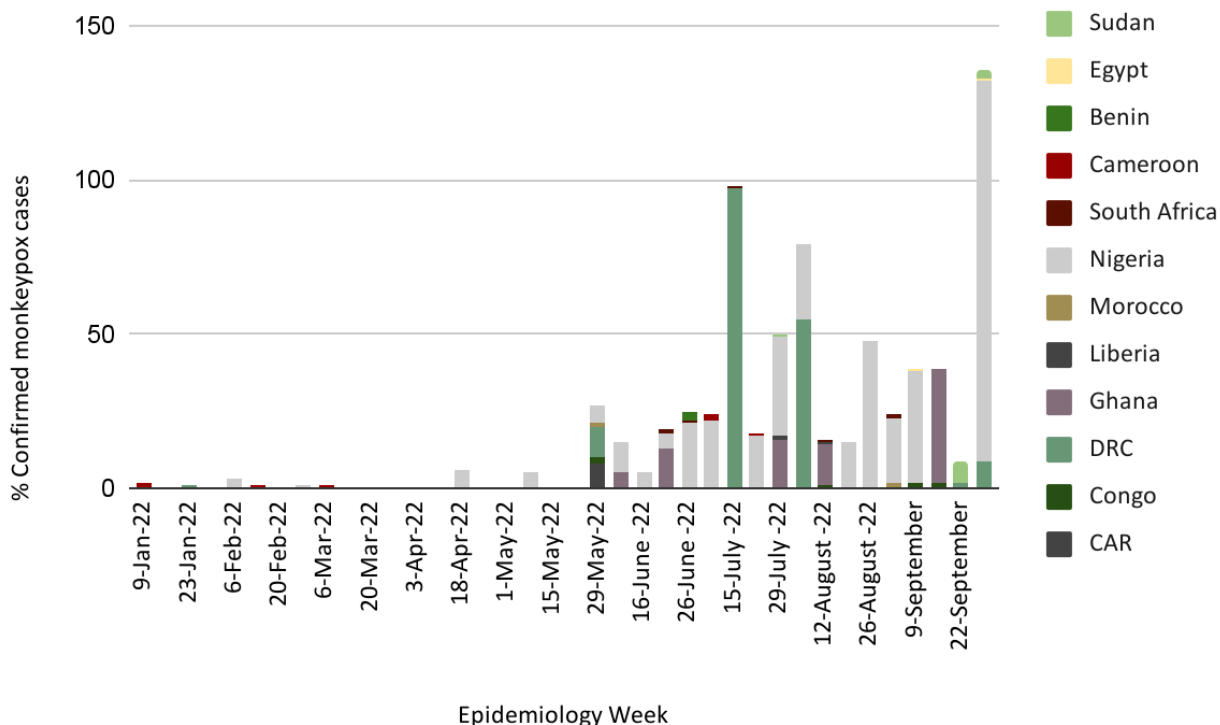


Figure 1. Confirmed monkeypox cases reported by week in AU MS since January 2022⁴

The majority of AU MS reporting cases are from the central and western Africa regions with DRC and Nigeria accounting for 85% of all confirmed cases reported (Table 1). Most cases were reported after the week of 15 May and this could be a result of enhanced surveillance in MS (Figure 1).

⁴ The high numbers of confirmed cases reported from Nigeria and DRC this week and in week 15 July respectively, is likely the result of batch reporting.

Table 1. Cumulative monkeypox cases and deaths reported from African Union Member States in 2022 - as of 28 September 2022.

Country	Total cases (new)		Total deaths (new)	CFR ⁵
	Suspected	Confirmed		
Benin	3 (0)	3 (0)	0	0%
Cameroon	29 (0)	7 (0)	2 (0)	5.6%
Central African Republic	17 (0)	8 (0)	2 (0)	8%
Congo Republic	14 (0)	5 (0)	3 (0)	10%
Democratic Republic of Congo	3,444 (118)	174 (9)	125 (5)	3.3%
Ghana	535 (0)	84(0)	4 (0)	0.7%
Egypt	0	2(1)	0	0%
Liberia	31 (0)	2 (0)	0	0%
Morocco	0	3 (0)	0	0%
Nigeria	704 (0)	400 (123)	6 (0)	0.6%
Sudan	0	11(3)	1(1)	9%
South Africa	0	5 (0)	0	0%
TOTAL	4,777 (118)	704 (136)	143 (6)	2.6%

Event Geoscope and Risk Assessment Levels

Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC) conducted a preliminary assessment of the geographic scope (geoscope) and risk level for the monkeypox events being reported for Africa and globally. Given that this outbreak is currently affecting multiple countries both on and outside of the continent, the geoscope assessment is high. If additional AU MS report disease linked to this outbreak, we will reassess and elevate accordingly. For the risk assessment level, we looked at the following criteria: morbidity and mortality of the disease, probability to spread within and to other AU MS, and the availability of effective treatments, vaccines, or other control measures. We have listed the risk level as moderate given that monkeypox is not an easily

⁵ Case fatality ratio is the proportion of total deaths over the total cases, both suspected and confirmed.

**Geoscope
level: High**

**Risk level:
Moderate**

transmissible, self-limiting disease with low mortality, which lacks effective treatment for those infected. We are closely monitoring the situation and we will reevaluate the risk periodically.

Africa CDC Response Activities

- The Africa CDC Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) has moved to response mode to support preparedness and response efforts of AU MS, in close collaboration with relevant partners
- The Africa CDC, in collaboration with the NDCDC and the African Society for Laboratory Medicine (ASLM), [trained 20 AU MS on monkeypox diagnostics](#). Africa CDC has also continued to distribute test kits to AU MS to support surveillance and detection needs in both endemic and non-endemic countries. Additional rounds of laboratory diagnosis training are planned
- The Africa CDC continues to coordinate sequencing support to AU MS as a monitoring tool for any variants of monkeypox
- The Africa CDC has also engaged with Ministries of Health of the highly affected Member States to provide support to areas of high need
- Africa CDC is communicating with global partners to secure adequate access to test kits and vaccines by AU MS
- Africa CDC is conducting a training of trainers on capacity building for surveillance, case management and risk communication & community engagement from the 26th - 30th September 2022 in DRC
- Africa CDC is conducting a training workshop on real-time Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) diagnosis of monkeypox virus at the National Institute for Biomedical Research (INRB) from the 27th - 29th September 2022 in DRC

Recommendations for AU Member States

Member States are advised to:

- Establish laboratory diagnostic and genomic sequencing capacity for orthopoxviruses, including monkeypox
- Establish and/or strengthen existing monkeypox surveillance efforts
- Develop and distribute both general and tailored risk communication messages for the community at large as well as specific populations currently impacted and at risk (e.g. sex-workers, immunocompromised individuals, children)
- Strengthen knowledge of monkeypox clinical management and infection prevention control measures
- Report new cases of monkeypox as part of the current multi-country outbreak to Africa CDC (AfricaCDCEBS@Africa-Union.org)

The general public is advised to:

- Seek medical attention if you experience any monkeypox-like symptoms (e.g. develop rash)

with or without prior symptoms of fever, swollen lymph nodes, body aches, and weakness), especially if you have been in contact with a positive case

- Practice effective hand hygiene by washing hands with soap and water or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, especially after contact with any infected animal or human
- Avoid contact with animals that could harbor the virus, including animals that are sick or found dead in areas where monkeypox occurs
- Avoid contact with any potentially contaminated material, such as clothes and bedding, with which animals with monkeypox have been in contact with
- If deemed a close contact of a monkeypox case, individuals should self-monitor for the development of symptoms up to 21 days from the last exposure to a case
- If you are infected with monkeypox, adhere to recommended isolation protocols prescribed by your medical provider to minimize transmission to others, including pets and other animals that may be susceptible to monkeypox infection

References

1. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) - [Risk assessment: Monkeypox multi-country outbreak](#) (23 May 22)
2. Nigerian CDC National Monkeypox Public Health Response Guidelines - https://ncdc.gov.ng/themes/common/docs/protocols/96_1577798337.pdf
3. US CDC - [Information for the clinical management of monkeypox](#)
4. US CDC - [2022 Monkeypox Outbreak Global Map | Monkeypox | Poxvirus | CDC](#)
5. US CDC - [Monkeypox: Get the Facts](#)
6. WHO - [Monkeypox](#) factsheet
7. WHO - [Multi-country monkeypox outbreak in non-endemic countries](#)
8. WHO - [Laboratory testing for the monkeypox virus: Interim guidance](#)
9. WHO - [Meeting of the international health regulations \(2005\) emergency committee regarding the multi-country monkeypox outbreak](#)
10. WHO - [Director-General's statement on the report of the meeting of the IHR 2005 emergency committee regarding the multi-country monkeypox outbreak](#)